UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
Division of Statistical and Historical Research
Washington

UNIV OF FLA
DOCUMENTS DEPT
U.S. DEPOSITORY

HP-81

August 25, 1936

WORLD HOG AND PORK PROSPECTS

Quarterly Summary

The number of hogs slaughtered in the 1936-37 marketing year, beginning October 1, probably will be from 10 to 20 percent larger than in 1935-36. Average weights of hogs marketed in 1936-37, however, will be lighter than in 1935-36, and may be as light as in 1934-35, following the 1934 drought.

Hog prices in 1936-37 probably will average about as high as in 1935-36, since the probable increase in slaughter supplies will be about offset by the further improvement in consumer demand now in prospect. Hog slaughter in the period from October to December 1936 is expected to be much larger than that of the corresponding period a year earlier, and a decline in hog prices is likely to occur during these months. As slaughter supplies are reduced in the late winter and spring, however, prices are likely to advance.

It is probable that producers have reduced materially the number of sows to be farrowed in the fall of 1936 from the number indicated by the June Pig Crop Report, in view of the very unfavorable feed crop prospects which have since developed. The 1936 fall pig crop, therefore, probably will be no larger, and may be smaller, than that of 1935. It is also probable that the 1937 spring pig crop will be smaller than that of 1936.

Exports of hog products are likely to increase somewhat in the first half of the 1936-37 hog-marketing year, in view of the larger domestic slaughter supplies of hogs in prospect. In the last half of

1936-37, however, the probable smaller domestic hog slaughter is likely to be accompanied by exports no greater than in the last half of the present marketing year. The current volume of exports is smaller than that which could be absorbed by foreign markets under present policies limiting imports.

There are increasing indications of larger British import quotas for cured pork after January 1, 1937. The increase, however, undoubtedly would be accompanied by the application of import duties, the revenue to be used largely for promoting British hog production. Meanwhile, hog numbers in Great Britain are larger than a year ago. Increases also are apparent in Denmark and some other countries interested in supplying the British cured-pork market.

Germany is the only important pork-importing country of continental Europe to report a current upward movement in hog numbers. In virtually all of the central European importing countries there is a definite trend toward limiting hog production to the numbers for which domestically produced feed is available. This development suggests some increase in the fat import requirements, including lard. At present most of the lard imports are being secured through barter or exchange arrangements, largely with European exporting countries.

Current trading practices indicate that there may be difficulty in regaining a substantial share of the continental European lard market when the American product becomes available in more usual quantities. This is particularly true with respect to the formerly important German market, which will remain virtually closed to American lard unless German commercial policy is materially changed. It may be difficult also to overcome the tendency to utilize fats other than lard which has developed during the period of reduced American lard production following the drought of 1934. This tendency is noticeable in Great Britain, the leading foreign market

for American lard, as well as in central European areas deficient in lard. Concessions secured from foreign countries in the reciprocal trade agreements, on the other hand, will tend to encourage exports of hog products, especially lard, as domestic hog production is increased.

Hog Numbers in Principal Countries

Hog numbers in mid-summer 1936, in commercially important hog producing countries were about 15 percent above the low point reached on the same date of 1935. The 1936 United States spring pig crop increased 29 percent to 41,884,000 head. In six 1/ European countries, for which mid-summer estimates are available for 1936, hog numbers increased 6 percent to 33,256,000, compared with mid-summer 1935. A further increase in these countries appears to be in prospect, as the number of brood sows in June 1936 was about 15 percent larger than in June 1935. These six countries support about two-fifths of the total hog numbers in Europe, exclusive of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The number of hogs in the Soviet Union at the beginning of 1936 was 26,200,000 compared with 17,100,000 in 1935 and only 11,500,000 in 1934.

Hog numbers in Germany increased 11 percent to 22,200,000 between June 1935 and June 1936. The number of hogs is now only 0.8 percent smaller than in the summer of 1934 and 1.5 percent smaller than in the record year 1931. There has been a 20 percent increase in young bred sows and an 11 percent increase in older bred sows, this June as compared with last. Young pigs up to 6 months showed an increase of 12 percent to 15,752,000 as compared with June a year ago. The June 1936 estimate of the number of slaughter hogs and those being fed for slaughter was 4,164,000, which was 6 percent more than in June of last year but 7 percent less than in June 1934.

In Great Britain (England, Wales, and Scotland), the number of hogs reported on hand on June 1, 1936 was 4,037,000 and was 1 percent smaller than at the same date a year ago, when it was unusually large. There were also 3% fewer brood sows than there were a year ago. The number of hogs in Irish Free State, which exports live hogs and bacon to Great Britain in relatively large quantities, was 1,010,000 on June 1, 1936, 9 percent below the number on the same date of 1935.

The June 13, 1936 hog estimate for Denmark was 3,374,000. While there is no strictly comparable estimate for last year, the number reported on May 25, 1935 was only 3,056,000 and the number on July 15, 1935 was 3,034,000. Bred sows were reported at 314,000 on June 13 this year, which was at least 15 percent more than in 1935 when the number on May 25 was only 255,000. The number on July 15 of the same year was 271,000. A further expansion in hog numbers this year is expected in the Netherlands where the early spring estimate showed an increase of 8 percent above February 1935 in total numbers, and 9 percent in bred sows. (See table of hog numbers in specified countries in mid-summer 1936 and detailed table for Germany, Denmark, and Great Britain, and Irish Free State.)

1/ Germany, Denmark, England and Wales, Scotland, Irish Free State, and Hungary.

Hogs: Numbers in specified surplus and deficit countries in mid-summer 1936, with comparisons

Country	Date of estimate	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
SURPLUS COUNTRIES							
Non-European:							
United States 1/	June 1				39,698	32,380	41,884
Canada	"	4,717	3,639	3,801	3,654	3,549	
European:							
Irish Free State	"	1,227	1,108	931	968	1,088	1,010
Denmark, in rural communities	June 1-20	5,453	4,886	4,407	3,027	2/3,056	3,374
Netherlands	May-June	2,434	2,244	(2,100)	3/2,022	4/1,629	
Poland	June	7,321	5,844	5,753	7,053	6,703	
Hungary	July	2,715	2,361	1,899	2,502	3,176	2,544
Latvia	June	712	582	586	686	802	
Estonia	Summer	323	303	277	282	289	
Lithuania	June 30	1,569	1,390	1,306	1,288	1,258	
Total 3 surplus European countries reporting to 1936		9,395	8,355	7,237	6,497	7,320	6,928
DEFICIT COUNTRIES							
England and Wales	June 1	2,783	3,185	3,069	3,320	3,811	3,801
Scotland	"	162	165	167	206	255	236
Northern Ireland	"	236	220	271	380	458	
Total United Kingdom		3,181	3,570	3,507	3,906	4,526	
Germany	"	22,529	21,289	21,174	22,368	20,042	22,291
Czechoslovakia	July 1	5/3,088	3,082	3,314	3,888	3,016	
Norway	June	317	304	319	550	410	
Total 3 deficit European countries reporting to 1936		25,474	24,639	24,410	25,894	24,108	26,328
Total 6 surplus and deficit countries reporting to 1936		34,869	32,994	31,647	32,391	31,428	33,256
Total 15 surplus and deficit countries reporting to 1935, excl. United States		55,586	50,602	49,374	52,194	49,542	
Soviet Russia		14,400	11,600	12,068	17,450	22,550	

Compiled from reports of United States Department of Agriculture officials abroad, official sources and the International Institute of Agriculture. Figures in parentheses interpolated.

1/ Spring pig crop, i.e., number of pigs saved December 1-June 1. Figures for 1931-33 being revised.

2/ May 25.

3/ By August 1934 the number had fallen to 1,875,000.

4/ August.

5/ Census, May 1930.

United States

According to the 1936 Summer Hog Outlook report recently released by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, hog slaughter during the last 2 months of the present marketing year ending September 30 will be somewhat larger than was indicated by the number of hogs on farms over 6 months of age on June 1 as shown by the June Pig Crop report. Because of the large increase in the 1936 spring pig crop, the number of hogs that will be slaughtered during the first 6 months (October-March) of the 1936-37 marketing year, is expected to be larger than the slaughter for the same period in either of the 2 previous years. The number of hogs to be slaughtered in the entire year 1936-37 probably will be from 10 to 20 percent larger than in 1935-36 and 1934-35, when the totals were the smallest in many years. With short corn supplies and high corn prices in prospect as a result of the 1936 drought, average weights of hogs marketed in 1936-37 will be lighter than in 1935-36 and may be about the same as in 1934-35, following the drought of 1934.

As a result of the severe drought conditions prevailing over most of the Corn Belt in July, the indicated production of corn in that area on August 1 was smaller than in 1934. In view of these unfavorable feed prospects, it is probable that producers have reduced materially the number of sows to be farrowed in the fall of 1936 from the number indicated by the June Pig Crop report, which was based upon breeding intentions reported about June 1. The number of sows to be farrowed in the coming fall was estimated in June to be 14 percent larger than the number of farrowed hogs in 1935. Because of the development of the severe drought, the number of sows farrowed in the fall of 1936 will probably be no larger and may be even smaller than a year earlier. It is also probable that the 1937 spring pig crop will be smaller than that of 1936.

Hog prices in 1936-37 probably will average about as high as in the present year, since the probable increase in the aggregate live weight of hogs slaughtered will be offset by the further improvement in consumer demand now in prospect. Prices in the early months (October-December) of the 1936-37 year, however, are likely to decline because of the anticipated increase in hog slaughter. The effect of the increased slaughter supplies in this period upon hog prices will be offset to some extent by the further improvement in consumer demand in prospect for hog products and a strong prospective storage demand for these products. However, as slaughter supplies of hogs are reduced in the late winter and early spring, an advance in hog prices at that time is probable.

After an advance in late June, hog prices weakened somewhat during the first half of July, but again advanced toward the end of the month. In late July and early August the top price of hogs at Chicago reached the highest level since late September 1935. The July average price at Chicago was $9.76 per 100 pounds compared with $9.88 in June and $9.49 in July last year. The advance in hog prices in late July and early August was confined almost entirely to hogs that were well finished. Prices in hogs lacking in finish tended to weaken in this period.

Hog slaughter under Federal inspection in July, totaling 2,692,000 head, was only 2 percent smaller than in June, and was 57 percent larger than in July last year, when the total was the smallest in over 30 years. Although inspected slaughter for the first 9 months of the 1935-36 marketing year was slightly below the total for the same period in 1934-35, slaughter for the first 3 months of the summer marketing season (May to September) amounted to 8,010,000 head compared with 5,712,000 head during the same period last year, when summer slaughter supplies of hogs were the lowest in about 25 years. Slaughter supplies of hogs in July included a relatively large proportion of packing sows and hogs lacking in finish. This is partly a reflection of the reduced feed supplies and advancing feed prices resulting from the severe drought in the principal hog producing areas. It is probable that further liquidation of such hogs will occur in the next few months. With corn prices high relative to hog prices in prospect this fall, it is likely that 1936 spring pigs will be marketed early and that the proportion of the total hog slaughter for 1936-37 occurring in October, November, and December will be relatively large.

The average weight of hogs at the seven leading markets in July was 258 pounds compared with 253 pounds in June and 254 pounds in July 1935. The increase in average weights in the last 2 months was largely the result of the increase in the proportion of packing sows in the supplies, rather than the feeding of hogs to heavier weights. Although the average weight of hogs in July was heavier than in the preceding month, weights declined somewhat after early July as a result of increased numbers of unfinished hogs marketed.

Corn prices rose sharply during the month of July as severe drought conditions continued. The average prices of No. 3 Yellow corn at Chicago rose from a level slightly above 60 cents a bushel in early July to about $1.00 at the end of the month, and in the first week of August reached an average of $1.11. Since the average prices of hogs did not change greatly during this period, the hog-corn price ratio dropped rapidly. Based upon Chicago prices for hogs and corn, the hog-corn price ratio for the week ended August 8 was 8.9 compared with 16.0 in early June, before drought conditions became severe, and 12.9 a year earlier. The hog-corn price ratio during the remainder of the present hog marketing year and in the first 3 months of the 1936-37 year will probably continue much lower than in the first half of the current marketing year.

Wholesale prices of fresh pork declined during the first half of July, probably as a result of very high temperatures prevailing over most of the country. This decline was recovered, however, in late July as cooler weather served to stimulate the demand for meats. Prices of most cured products weakened slightly during the greater part of July, but advanced near the end of the month. The composite wholesale price of hog products in New York in July was $21.35 per 100 pounds compared with $20.99 in June and $22.69 in the corresponding month last year.

Exports of both pork and lard in June showed a slight increase over those in May. Lard exports exceeded those of a year earlier for the fourth consecutive month, while the quantity of pork exported was only slightly below that of June 1935. Exports of both pork and lard, however, in June

this year were considerably below the June average for the years 1930-34. For the first 9 months of the present hog marketing year, total exports of pork, amounting to slightly less than 50,000,000 pounds, were about 41 percent smaller than the shipments for the same period of 1934-35, and were much below those of earlier years. Exports of lard have increased somewhat during 1936, but for the first 9 months of the 1935-36 hog marketing year they were about 40 percent less than in 1934-35. Shipments of pork and lard from principal United States ports in July exceeded those of a year earlier.

With larger slaughter supplies of hogs in prospect in this country in the first half of the 1936-37 marketing year, it is probable that exports of hog products will increase somewhat in this period. In the last half of 1936-37, however, the probable smaller domestic hog slaughter is likely to be accompanied by a level of exports no greater than in the last half of the present marketing year.

Canada

The price of bacon hogs in Canada continued to advance in July, and for the 4-week period ended July 30 the average at Toronto was $9.05 per 100 pounds compared with $8.95 for the 4-week period of June and $9.51 in the 4-week period of July a year ago.

The price of hogs has held up well despite an increase of 8 percent in marketings in the first 7 months of the year. The price of bacon hogs at Toronto during the first 7 months averaged $8.56 per 100 pounds compared with $8.98 a year ago. The increased supplies originated principally in Ontario, Quebec, and Saskatchewan. Marketings of live and dead hogs in the principal provinces so far this year have been as follows, with percentage of the same period last year in parentheses: Ontario, 686,000 (127); Quebec, 229,000 (140); Alberta, 516,000 (96); Manitoba, 280,000 (84); Saskatchewan, 202,000 (109).

It appears from available statistics that domestic consumption of commercially produced pork and pork products in Canada has increased during the first 6 months of 1936 as compared with a year ago. Exports have increased about 19 percent, live hogs being converted to an equivalent dressed meat basis.

There has been a fairly large increase in exports of live hogs and bacon and pork to the United States so far this year. In June, almost 3,000 live hogs were shipped to the United States and over 1,000,000 pounds of pork, bacon, and hams. Exports of live hogs to the United States for the first 6 months of this year, reported at 29,283 head, are almost ten times as large as for the same period last year, and exports of pork, bacon, and ham, reported at 5,974,000 pounds, are more than twice as large. The live hog exports to this country in the first half of 1936 are larger than for any whole year since 1927, when 195,000 head came to this country from Canada. Pork, bacon, and ham exports to the United States so far exceed shipments for any year since 1929, but are very small when total United States production and consumption of pork are considered. Exports of those items from the United States to Canada have also increased.

Bacon exports to the United Kingdom from Canada for the first 6 months of this year amounted to 72,000,000 pounds and were 2 percent smaller than in the same period of 1935, but a little larger than in the first 6 months of 1934. Shipments during the past 3 months have exceeded those of last year, whereas those for the first 3 months showed a decrease. Although bacon exports have been smaller during the first 6 months of 1936 than a year ago, shipments of all pork products, amounting to 87,000,000 pounds, have exceeded the same period last year by 9 percent. This increase is due to materially larger exports of lard, which have reached 14,515,000 pounds so far this year compared with only 6,168,000 pounds in 1935 for the corresponding period.

United Kingdom and Irish Free State

British plans for encouraging the domestic production of hogs and pork include import duties on non-Empire pork products, according to Agricultural Attache C. C. Taylor at London. It is anticipated also that the imposition of duties will be accompanied by some relaxation of the present pork import quotas, and by a higher scale of fixed prices to be paid for British hogs. It appears unlikely, however, that any of the indicated changes will become effective before January 1, 1937. Since the period 1929-31, non-Empire countries have lost about 40 percent of their cured-pork market in Great Britain, partly through replacement by British and Empire supplies, and partly through the reduction in total allowed imports. Further displacement may be more gradual, but there is no immediate prospect of a reversal of this trend.

The total cured-pork quota for the period September-December 1936 has recently been announced by the British Government at 1,590,683 hundredweight (178,156,000 pounds). This figure compares with 1,813,458 hundredweight (203,107,000 pounds), the quota for the current 4-month period, and represents a reduction of 12 percent. The average monthly rate of 44,539,000 pounds for the last 4 months of this year compares with 53,540,000 pounds, the allowed total in September 1935, and 46,935,000 pounds, the average monthly rate for the October-December 1935 period. The quota reduction for the last 3 months of 1936 when compared with the rate for comparable months of 1935 amounts to only 5 percent. The quota reduction for the last period of 1935 also amounted to 12 percent when compared with the rate prevailing in the immediately preceding months. See table page 10.

The United States share in the September-December total British quota is again 8 percent, with an additional 0.1 percent allowed as an adjustment in connection with imports previously made through Canada, or approximately 14,431,000 pounds for the 4 months. The monthly rate is, therefore, around 3,608,000 pounds. Monthly shipments from the United States through June have averaged 3,058,000 pounds against an average allotment for the same months of 3,922,000 pounds, leaving a total deficit for the 6 months of 5,182,000 pounds. Of this amount, 2,800,000 were relinquished by American shippers during the early months of the year, leaving a redeemable deficit for the first half of the year of 2,382,000 pounds. Since any deficit occurring in the first quota period of the year is to be made up during the second (May-August), shipments for July and August should average 5,337,000

pounds. This amount is only slightly higher than the June shipments of 5,031,000 pounds. If British prices for American short cut green hams remain attractice, it would seem that the United States may wipe out the deficit balance which has been accumulating since early in 1935. See table page 10.

Liverpool quotations on American short cut green hams remained steady during July at very close to $22.00 per 100 pounds. The average for the month was the highest since last September and the highest July average since 1930.

Total imports of ham into the United Kingdom amounted to a little over 53,000,000 pounds for the current season, October 1, 1935 to June 30, 1936, a reduction of 5 percent from those of the comparable 1934-35 period and of 36 percent when compared with those of the 1929-30 period. Imports from the United States, at about 27,000,000 pounds, represented 51 percent of the total, and those from Canada, at 20,000,000 pounds, 38 percent. The remaining 11 percent of total imports was furnished almost entirely by the Irish Free State, Poland, and Argentina.

Liverpool bacon quotations during July were well maintained at the high levels of the past few months, Danish Wiltshire sides reaching $20.65 per 100 pounds, the highest monthly average in over a year, and Canadian green sides $18.23, the highest since last October. American green bellies were quoted on the Liverpool market during July for the first time since March, averaging $16.71 per 100 pounds, the highest average in over 2 years.

Total bacon imports into the United Kingdom during the 9 months of the period, October 1, 1935 to June 30, 1936, amounted to 545,000,000 pounds as against 590,000,000 last season and 972,000,000 in the peak year 1931-32. Of the total imported, Denmark supplied about 54 percent, Canada 14 percent, the Irish Free State over 7 percent, and the Netherlands approximately the same. About 18 percent of total imports during this period came from minor suppliers, with the United States sending less than 0.5 percent.

Liverpool lard quotations continue well below those of last year, averaging for July $12.37 per 100 pounds against $14.46 in July 1935. Imports of lard into the United Kingdom, which amounted to about 125,000,000 pounds for the first 9 months of the 1935-36 season, were 23 percent smaller than those of the corresponding period last year, and 52 percent smaller than the record imports of 2 seasons ago. The United States share of imports so far this season has been less than 37 percent, whereas during the same months of last season it was 67 percent and of 1933-34, 93 percent. Canada, since the first of 1936, has supplied more than any other one country, with Brazil, Hungary, and the Balkan countries each sending a considerable amount. A number of other countries also have participated in the trade to an unusual degree.

Fat consumption in the United Kingdom was maintained during 1935 despite a 50-percent decrease in lard imports and a slight decrease in the imports of butter and edible oleo fats. These deficiencies were made up by increased imports of vegetable oils, oil seeds, and whale oil. After allowing for exports and re-exports of oil, the net importation of oil seeds, oils, and fats was 1,278,000 long tons in 1935, which was 2 percent less

than in 1934 but 3 percent more than 2 years ago. Even this small decrease of 2 percent (26,000 tons) does not indicate any real decrease in consumption because during the year butter stocks were reduced 5,000 tons, the decrease in net soap exports represented a further saving of over 4,000 tons of oil. Stocks of whale oil and possibly oil seeds were reduced during the year, and the domestic output of lard and animal fat, dripping, etc., was increased 5,000 to 10,000 tons.

It appears reasonably certain that there was no appreciable quantitative change in the total oil and fat consumption in the United Kingdom between the years 1933 and 1935, although the proportionate composition of the total was materially altered. Margarine consumption in 1935 was nearly 12,000 tons more than in 1934 and the consumption of lard compounds and shortenings was probably 25,000 to 35,000 tons higher.

Supplies of British and Irish fresh pork, as reflected in the London Central Markets, have been larger during the first 9 months of the current season than in any comparable period since October-June 1931-32. Receipts of over 62,000,000 pounds at these markets represented an increase of 9 percent over those of October-June 1934-35.

United Kingdom: Total cured pork allocations, September 1-December 31, 1936, and to the United States, January 1-December 31, 1936

Country	Total allocation, Sept. 1-Dec. 31: Percentage share of total	Allocations		Allocations to United States Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1936: Month	Allocation 1/	Imports 2/
	Percent	Hundredweight	1,000 pounds	1936	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Denmark	63.50	1,010,083	113,129	Jan.	3,877	2,324
Netherlands	9.50	151,115	16,925	Feb.	3,642	2,148
Poland	7.95	126,459	14,163	Mar.	3,990	2,597
Sweden	4.70	74,762	8,373	Apr.	3,862	2,354
Lithuania	2.95	46,925	5,256	May	4,146	3,895
Estonia	.75	11,930	1,336	June	4,014	5,031
Finland	.40	6,363	713	July	4,146	
Latvia	.70	11,135	1,247	Aug.	4,146	
USSR	.85	13,521	1,514	Sept.	3,608	
Argentina	.70	11,135	1,247	Oct.	3,608	
United States	3/ 8.00	3/ 127,255	3/ 14,253	(Nov.	3,607)	
				(Dec.	3,608)	
Total	100.00	1,590,683	178,156		46,254	

Division of Foreign Agricultural Service.

1/ Final figures with all adjustments made.
2/ Not adjusted for re-exports.
3/ Plus 0.1 percent of total to allow for adjustments in connection with imports through Canada.

United Kingdom: Total bacon imports, by months, 1928-29 to 1935-36

Month	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Oct.	82,378	72,402	95,809	109,051	114,310	83,272	65,537	58,170
Nov.	79,297	74,868	86,316	105,372	114,458	81,117	66,325	61,147
Dec.	76,771	85,603	112,267	109,857	92,817	66,612	68,370	64,374
Jan.	88,092	74,801	95,273	101,159	96,602	72,309	70,773	59,628
Feb.	68,612	73,721	99,645	112,538	78,231	68,345	60,415	56,962
Mar.	68,923	84,631	93,406	125,818	95,152	72,271	62,878	62,750
Apr.	73,126	75,096	99,464	108,150	85,173	75,675	66,651	61,392
May	87,845	84,615	108,136	89,052	92,804	79,089	67,156	60,040
June	71,894	83,277	109,080	111,194	91,029	70,351	62,070	60,555
July	80,360	85,457	105,607	102,004	87.203	76,298	68,519	
Aug.	82,290	84,758	106,567	104,395	83,381	70,528	69,308	
Sept.	73,505	88,206	105,978	101,571	83,069	64,943	64,237	
Total	933,093	967,435	1,217,548	1,280,161	1,114,209	880,810	792,239	

Foreign Agricultural Service Division. Compiled from Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom.

United Kingdom: Total ham imports, by months, 1928-29 to 1935-36

Month	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Oct.	6,484	8,105	5,792	7,217	7,497	6,992	5,419	4,797
Nov.	6,782	8,125	5,755	7,550	7,998	7,932	5,887	5,074
Dec.	7,339	9,347	10,111	8,596	6,578	6,155	5,951	7,395
Jan.	8,788	7,920	7,101	4,602	7,100	4,743	5,012	4,839
Feb.	8,232	7,989	6,507	5,146	5,556	4,233	5,223	5,011
Mar.	6,828	8,601	5,337	6,530	5,981	7,288	5,623	5,456
Apr.	8,981	9,539	7,597	5,764	7,874	7,542	7,119	4,833
May	14,136	12,298	9,204	9,664	10,737	7,234	7,378	7,202
June	10,499	10,983	9,773	8,466	9,207	7,021	8,408	8,745
July	12,042	14,391	11,165	11,661	13,568	11,984	8,586	
Aug.	12,073	12,024	7,429	9,091	8,489	9,357	6,072	
Sept.	8,073	7,236	5,613	6,978	9,267	4,962	5,219	
Total	110,257	116,558	91,384	91,265	99,852	85,443	75,897	

Foreign Agricultural Service Division. Compiled from Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom.

United Kingdom: Arrivals of Wiltshire sides in Great Britain from continental countries, by weeks, 1935-36 and comparable periods 1934-35 and 1935-36 1/

Week ended	Danish at all ports	At London					Canadian at all ports
		Danish	Swedish	Dutch	Polish	Lithuanian	
Season 1935-36	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales
Oct.-Dec.	424,372	219,132	16,686	28,823	35,628	23,092	65,931
Jan. 3 ..	29,554	14,916	1,386	1,599	2,216	---	6,024
10 ..	30,174	15,650	1,153	1,745	2,866	2,565	6,938
17 ..	31,790	15,929	1,429	1,929	2,210	2,075	7,234
24 ..	31,944	16,022	1,288	1,754	2,582	2,450	6,730
31 ..	31,187	15,359	1,397	1,814	3,042	2,695	6,408
Feb. 7 ..	31,057	15,170	1,027	2,043	2,895	3,217	6,101
14 ..	32,932	15,734	1,221	1,850	2,427	1,960	6,942
21 ..	33,760	16,501	1,415	2,129	2,845	1,703	6,830
28 ..	30,150	15,314	1,661	2,298	2,289	1,916	6,011
Mar. 6 ..	32,044	15,755	1,167	2,301	2,927	1,813	6,168
13 ..	31,759	16,682	1,523	2,674	2,485	1,793	6,068
20 ..	31,060	16,303	1,084	2,743	2,532	1,705	5,011
27 ..	32,389	16,162	1,335	2,525	2,652	1,561	5,925
Apr. 3 ..	33,476	16,942	1,122	2,693	3,039	1,565	5,944
10 ..	32,692	17,022	1,575	1,668	3,260	1,551	5,743
17 ..	31,624	16,501	1,275	2,349	2,960	1,726	6,078
24 ..	30,285	15,383	1,283	2,450	2,795	1,768	6,799
May 1 ..	31,135	15,894	1,348	2,726	2,669	1,797	6,765
8 ..	31,507	15,615	1,287	2,315	2,352	1,776	6,667
15 ..	31,984	16,314	1,277	2,163	2,072	1,320	6,122
22 ..	31,750	15,687	1,371	2,484	2,602	1,518	6,210
29 ..	31,837	16,512	1,180	2,217	2,030	1,640	6,464
June 5 ..	31,575	17,209	1,215	2,523	2,437	1,755	6,860
12 ..	32,560	17,229	1,172	2,453	2,244	1,749	6,134
19 ..	31,635	16,512	1,160	2,498	2,409	1,762	6,329
26 ..	32,085	16,575	1,347	2,437	2,466	1,770	6,201
July 3 ..	31,720	16,016	1,308	2,446	2,308	1,827	6,462
10 ..	31,699	16,891	1,352	2,293	2,536	1,886	6,969
17 ..	31,549	16,718	1,358	2,465	2,561	1,679	7,145
24 ..	32,367	17,344	1,348	2,275	2,395	1,728	6,934
Totals to date:							
1935-36 .	1,375,452	704,793	55,751	96,662	112,731	77,362	258,147
1934-35 .	1,484,102	777,629	61,614	101,229	110,029	60,180	301,852

Transmitted by the London, England, Office of the Foreign Agricultural Service.
1/ London Provision Exchange. Sides are packed 4 to 6 to the bale, according to weight of sides. The most popular bale is that carrying 4 sides with the total weight ranging 220-260 pounds.

United Kingdom: Total lard imports, by months, 1928-29 to 1935-36

Month	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Oct.	18,079	21,844	22,897	17,329	19,799	25,407	26,932	12,161
Nov.	21,551	24,004	27,751	19,234	21,305	23,301	22,582	12,700
Dec.	17,480	27,160	27,270	21,276	17,658	25,855	17,365	10,096
Jan.	35,923	27,559	21,459	28,188	24,381	34,945	15,651	15,621
Feb.	29,752	25,187	32,576	37,323	31,490	26,975	16,921	16,302
Mar.	22,234	24,810	26,608	31,248	31,269	23,568	19,725	12,689
Apr.	21,612	18,218	25,276	11,805	22,788	22,984	14,508	17,758
May	26,479	20,772	23,771	20,565	24,305	34,335	16,009	12,261
June	20,498	21,078	27,586	25,890	25,026	39,395	13,628	15,714
July	25,977	31,801	28,538	22,221	28,673	22,564	16,374	
Aug.	21,204	20,438	25,001	16,477	31,403	24,151	15,526	
Sept.	16,899	12,976	17,022	18,556	29,484	19,200	9,063	
Total	277,688	275,847	305,755	270,112	307,581	322,980	204,284	

Foreign Agricultural Service Division. Compiled from Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom.

United Kingdom: Bacon imports from Denmark, by months, 1928-29 to 1935-36

Month	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Oct.	50,703	47,486	70,906	71,154	75,730	47,545	37,837	34,403
Nov.	48,063	48,525	61,433	72,521	70,445	44,588	36,158	30,798
Dec.	45,580	53,490	81,294	77,467	59,332	37,159	37,776	34,912
Jan.	48,717	48,406	66,819	73,317	57,307	40,106	36,866	31,951
Feb.	41,508	44,439	67,246	75,213	50,495	34,684	31,842	30,139
Mar.	41,935	51,870	65,505	88,046	59,092	40,128	35,824	33,336
Apr.	44,031	46,204	63,224	76,032	51,023	41,574	35,931	32,746
May	46,758	56,206	67,190	48,717	59,195	43,595	36,996	31,727
June	41,886	54,456	66,161	82,653	55,517	41,006	34,020	32,262
July	46,570	55,213	68,704	72,174	53,125	45,676	38,482	
Aug.	48,121	55,066	68,094	70,019	53,152	43,503	40,379	
Sept.	48,350	59,751	67,893	67,587	48,558	37,384	38,130	
Total	552,272	621,112	814,469	874,900	692,971	496,908	410,241	

Foreign Agricultural Service Division. Compiled from Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom.

Countries Important in British Market Supplies

Denmark.- The upward tendency in Danish hog numbers increased the total to 3,374,000 head on June 13, 1936, the largest figure for any census period since January 1934, according to Agricultural Commissioner H. E. Reed at Berlin. The increase in bred sows, under way since late 1934, resulted in current figures for that class being larger than at any time since November 1932, when the first British restrictions on imports became effective. The upturn in numbers is seen as a test of the Danish production control plan, which has proved satisfactory in periods of declining and of fairly stable numbers. Any increase in the British market outlet would be favorable to Danish producers, since that market is the dominant factor in the calculations upon which the determination of "surplus" or low-price hogs is based. By June 20, prices being paid for surplus hogs were resulting in a decidedly unfavorable hog-feed price ratio for such hogs. The production of high-price or nonsurplus hogs was still profitable, but prices of these have shown a downward tendency since last March.

Danish bacon exports for the first 9 months of the 1935-36 season were 8.5 percent smaller than in 1934-35, in line with the British restrictions on imports. The smaller export figure coincided during the first half of 1936 with increased Danish market supplies of hogs. During the same period, the exports of live hogs and lard, mostly to Germany, were not large enough to offset the decline in bacon exports. The present situation is difficult, but Danish authorities hesitate to reduce hog numbers materially in view of the possible enlargement of the British quotas. Danish production policy, therefore, cannot take definite shape until British plans are finally announced. Meanwhile, it appears that Denmark will have a surplus of hogs.

Other supplying countries.- Hog numbers in Sweden have been declining since 1933. Slaughter in the first 5 months of 1936 was smaller than that of a year earlier, despite some increase over last year in figures for March, April, and May. The increase in recent months has forced prices down somewhat. Bacon exports have shown little change from last year's figures, but bacon imports are larger this year than last. Lard exports have been larger than last year, and imports have been smaller. In Norway also there has been a decline in total hog numbers this year, although there has been some increase in the numbers of sows and young pigs. The April 1936 census for that country suggests reduced marketings this summer, with some increase developing late in the year. Slaughter this year has been smaller than in 1935. Lard imports are running smaller for 1936 than in 1935, but imports of fat pork have increased substantially.

Slaughter and exports in Lithuania were larger than last year in the first half of 1936, despite the moderate decline in hog numbers noted in the past few years. A reexport trade via British ports has moved additional volumes of bacon this year, with Great Britain and Russia also taking more lard and live hogs, respectively. Lithuanian hogs are marketed under a fixed-price system. Heretofore the fixed prices have proved so high as to require a subsidy payment for the absorption of losses on much of the pork exported. Additional business on that basis appears to be expected, since improvements in slaughtering establishments are being undertaken.

Denmark: Official 1936 midsummer estimate of hog numbers compared with earlier years

Date	Boars: 4 months and over	Brood sows: In farrow	Brood sows: Not in farrow	Brood sows: Total	Other hogs (new classification): 132 pounds and over	Other hogs: 77 to 132 pounds	Other hogs: Under 77 pounds	Other hogs: Suckling pigs	Total
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
July 15, 1933	25	280	164	444	827	997	1,068	1,029	4,390
Oct. 14, 1933	24	244	161	405	825	951	1,075	916	4,169
Dec. 15, 1933	23	212	150	362	740	892	974	733	3,724
Jan. 16, 1934	21	210	141	351	669	817	890	726	3,474
Mar. 1, 1934	22	237	110	347	649	743	792	631	3,184
Apr. 14, 1934	22	238	110	348	639	694	719	659	3,081
June 1, 1934	22	284	115	363	595	664	672	711	3,027
July 15, 1934	21	231	124	355	523	647	737	774	3,057
Oct. 15, 1934	20	216	117	333	590	711	734	720	3,108
Dec. 1, 1934	20	238	106	344	621	546	745	653	3,029
Jan. 15, 1935	19	253	105	358	451	667	762	668	2,925
Mar. 1, 1935	20	255	114	369	508	637	738	695	2,967
Apr. 13, 1935	20	241	132	373	463	629	740	813	3,038
May 25, 1935	20	255	125	380	500	635	797	724	3,056
July 13, 1935	20	271	112	383	453	733	772	673	3,034
Aug. 24, 1935	21	259	124	383	545	693	742	782	3,166
Oct. 5, 1935	21	264	141	405	534	683	792	860	3,295
Nov. 16, 1935	21	278	132	410	565	674	882	766	3,318
Dec. 28, 1935	21	278	127	405	450	723	885	732	3,216
Feb. 8, 1936	21	270	137	407	518	722	816	779	3,263
Mar. 21, 1936	22	289	140	429	558	700	826	819	3,354
May 2, 1936	23	308	132	440	562	686	852	768	3,331
June 13, 1936	24	314	141	455	559	700	826	810	3,374

Compiled from Statistiske Efterretninger, published by the Statistical Department of Denmark, and reports from Agricultural Commissioner H. E. Reed, United States Department of Agriculture.

Poland

Hog prices in Poland have advanced materially this year, and the relatively high prices are regarded as a deterrent to the generally improved Polish export trade in hogs, pork, and lard developed in 1935 and 1936. The improvement in export markets prompted the Government to urge an increase in breeding operations last year. If available production and marketing data are correct, however, it appears that considerable liquidation has taken place despite the official admonitions.

There are increasing indications of potential hog shortages relative to the continued expansion of export requirements experienced so far this year. There is a firm demand for feeder pigs, and the hog-feed price ratio in May 1936, based largely on hog prices and potato prices, was the most favorable since 1930. Feed prices have been favorable since August 1935, but expansion in production has not been great enough so far to influence hog prices materially. The current situation is causing some apprehension regarding the ability of Poland to compete with other pork-exporting countries where production is definitely increasing. The present large volume of trade with the United States in canned hams is regarded in Poland as only temporary.

Continental European Importing Countries

Germany.- Despite some increase in domestic production, the problem of adequate fat supplies in Germany remains to be solved, Mr. Reed states. Recent reports, however, suggest that current German trade policies contemplate no additions to supplies of fats through imports from the United States. June imports of lard from all sources were among the smallest for any month on record, being only slightly in excess of 1,100,000 pounds. Prior to 1933, imports in June averaged about 16,000,000 pounds. Denmark was the leading source of imports in June this year, with 647,000 pounds. The small remainder was divided among 6 other European countries.

The increase in German hog numbers this year has been the outstanding development in the current German fat situation. The June 1936 hog census (excluding the Saar) showed total hog numbers to be 3.35 percent larger than the average June numbers in the preceding 5 years. Other percentage increases over the average figures were: slaughter hogs 5.3, young hogs 4.0, bred sows 4.0. The 1936 increases over 1935 figures were considerably larger than the increases over the 5-year average. Difficulties may be encountered, however, in carrying the hogs on the relatively small supplies of feed on hand pending the availability of the 1936 crop.

The total June 1 stocks of the leading feeds (rye, barley, potatoes) in first and second hands stood at a figure about 24 percent below that of a year earlier. While farmers are using many other types of feed, it is apparent that feeding operations have been relatively expensive in recent months. The German policy at present is to confine livestock production largely to the numbers which can be carried on domestic feeds. The current expansion in hog numbers has brought forth official advice to producers to feed no more hogs than they can provide for from their own feed crops.

The increase in marketings which began in October 1935 continued through the first half of 1936. For most of the time since early April, marketings have been larger than those of a year earlier. Slaughter in May and June also exceeded last year's figures, and average weights have been above 1935 figures, principally because of the premiums paid for heavy hogs. In February 1936 about 45 percent of the total hog slaughter included arrivals weighing over 120 kilograms (265 pounds). In June, that weight class accounted for over 51 percent of the total slaughter despite the relatively high cost of feeds. For the first 9 months of the 1935-36 season, however, total receipts at 14 leading markets were 21.5 percent below the corresponding 1934-35 figure, with slaughter at 36 points showing a decline of 23.1 percent.

Germany, excluding the Saar: Official 1936 June estimate of hogs, by classes, compared with earlier years

June 1 - 5	Farrow under 8 weeks	Young pigs 8 weeks to 6 months	Hogs 6 months to 1 year: Total excl. sows & boars 1/	Hogs 6 months to 1 year: Brood sows: Total	Hogs 6 months to 1 year: Brood sows: In farrow (pregnant)	Hogs over 1 year: Total excl. sows & boars	Hogs over 1 year: Brood sows: Total	Hogs over 1 year: Brood sows: In farrow (pregnant)	Grand total
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
1931	6,027	10,351	3,425	693	409	246	1,663	1,021	22,529
1932	5,501	9,832	3,456	608	374	240	1,534	938	21,289
1933	5,139	9,752	3,751	652	422	250	1,511	978	21,174
1934	5,283	10,436	4,196	547	338	272	1,519	949	22,368
1935	4,556	9,523	3,659	554	355	277	1,361	866	20,042
1936	5,370	10,382	3,928	652	425	236	1,522	958	22,200

Division of Statistical and Historical Research; compiled from cable received from Commissioner H. E. Reed, and original official sources for earlier years. 1/ Boars under 6 months to 1 year in June were as follows in thousands: 1931, 54; 1932, 46; 1933, 46; 1934, 44; 1935, 46; 1936, 47. Boars of 1 year and over in June were as follows in thousands: 1931, 71; 1932, 73; 1933, 72; 1934, 71; 1935, 66; 1936, 63.

Imports of bacon in June, at 1,500,000 pounds, were slightly larger than in other recent months, with Netherlands in the leading position as a source. Total pork supplies in June were not so large as those of a year earlier, but the quantity available moved into consumption slowly, and a fair proportion of current slaughter went into storage. The German level of all meat prices is relatively high, with reduced beef supplies seen as an important contributing factor. Unfavorably warm weather has hindered the substitution of pork for the relatively more expensive beef. Increased imports of beef have not been sufficiently large to offset reduced domestic supplies.

Czechoslovakia and Austria

In Czechoslovakia and Austria there is a pronounced tendency to confine hog production to the carrying capacity of domestic feed supplies. This policy indicates the definite encouragement of exchanging industrial exports for live hogs and pork products produced in Hungary, Yugoslavia, Poland, and other European pork-exporting regions.

Czech regulations limiting hog production and feed imports reduced hog numbers by 23 percent in 2 years, the January 1, 1936, total being 2,735,000 head. In view of present policies, no increase is expected in the near future. A more liberal attitude toward American lard has been developed. The earlier policy of making imports of American lard contingent

on imports received from other countries has been abolished. In the first 4 months of 1936, 1,184,000 pounds of American lard were imported against only 77,000 pounds in the corresponding 1935 period. By June 1936, the price of American lard at the Czech frontier was lower than the price of either Hungarian or Yugoslav lard, but quotas and export aids offset the price advantage considerably. The superior keeping quality of American lard, however, has prompted the Czech authorities to purchase such lard for storage in preference to European lard.

The increased Czech interest in imported pork supplies resulted in imports of live hogs in excess of 80,000 head in the period January-April 1936 against about 40,000 head in those months last year and only 15,000 head in the 1934 period. Despite the larger imports of hogs, lard, and bacon this year, per capita consumption of pork in the form of meat was smaller in the first 4 months of 1936 than a year earlier. Because of the imports, however, there was an increase over last year in the consumption of pork fat.

In Austria, hog numbers are now at about the level which can be supported on home-produced feeds, according to Mr. Reed. In general, the policy of exchanging industrial goods for pork and lard has been fairly satisfactory, with European exporting countries supplying the Austrian requirement for imported products. The Austrian commercial commitments, however, include no allowance for imports of American lard, nor are they likely to, so long as present arrangements prove tolerably satisfactory. Arrivals of foreign hogs at Vienna markets in the first half of 1936 were larger than in 1935, but not large enough to offset the smaller marketings of domestic hogs. Prices of both pork and lard have moved upward in recent months.

Switzerland and Belgium

Switzerland is another country wherein steps have been taken to confine hog production to the number for which domestic feed is available. This policy resulted in hog numbers as of April 21, 1936 being 20 percent below the 1935 figures. With imports of hogs also being curtailed, prices advanced fairly steadily during the first half of this year, the May level being about 40 percent higher than that of a year ago. There has been some tendency toward larger imports of American lard.

In Belgium, however, lard imports from both the United States and Netherlands have declined and imports from France have increased. Hog slaughter in Belgium this year has been smaller than in 1935, despite some apparent increase in hog numbers as of January 1, 1936. There were also some imports of fresh pork this year, whereas there were none in the corresponding months of 1935. Such imports came from Poland, Lithuania, and Netherlands.

Hogs and pork products: Indices of foreign supplies and demand

Country and item	Unit	Oct.-June 1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1924-25 to 1928-29 average	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
UNITED KINGDOM:							
Supplies, domestic, fresh pork, London...	1,000 pounds		44,567	63,177	53,850	60,959	65,721
Imports-							
Bacon-							
Denmark	"	183,450	376,447	538,136	370,345	323,250	292,274
Irish F. State.	"		40,280	15,597	24,826	35,834	39,834
United States.	"	137,269	81,579	3,888	3,943	2,395	1,214
Canada	"	30,934	57,200	25,225	77,103	83,732	77,185
Others	"	31,879	121,150	277,728	192,822	144,964	134,512
Total	"	383,532	676,656	860,576	669,041	590,175	545,018
Ham, total	"	69,952	93,143	68,478	59,140	56,020	53,352
Lard, total ...	"	165,613	204,650	218,021	257,065	163,321	125,302
DENMARK:							
Exports-							
Bacon	"		375,286	553,233	390,095	328,612	300,624
CANADA:							
Slaughter-							
Hogs, inspected.	1000's	1,303	2,078	2,170	2,299	2,258	2,388
GERMANY:							
Production-							
Hog receipts							
14 cities	"		2,448	2,364	2,651	2,610	2,047
Hog slaughter							
36 centers ...	"	3,361	3,047	3,202	3,474	3,505	2,692
Imports-	1,000						
Bacon, total ..	pounds	2,002	13,140	23,269	20,308	19,676	17,998
Lard, total ...	"	153,048	167,285	176,443	98,351	41,360	69,173
UNITED STATES:							
Slaughter-							
Hogs, inspected.	1000's	25,445	36,706	36,675	35,344	25,556	23,673
Exports-							
Bacon-	1,000						
United Kingdom:	pounds	97,094	50,224	2,054	2,203	1,354	598
Germany	"	1,267	9,163	1,213	2,471	0	29
Cuba	"	5,707	15,802	3,236	3,582	3,436	983
Total	"	132,490	107,458	12,285	17,465	6,299	2,433
Hams, shoulders-							
United Kingdom:	"	104,711	108,516	46,549	41,453	37,365	28,723
Total	"	121,737	129,627	53,718	48,446	44,598	31,162
Lard-							
United Kingdom:	"	133,246	176,592	210,691	244,090	94,735	50,466
Germany	"	108,850	147,661	118,782	55,784	2,513	6,127
Cuba	"	27,801	61,670	8,866	12,447	23,287	17,965
Netherlands ..	"	28,209	32,346	31,575	19,573	10	40
Total	"	363,895	561,145	445,661	426,281	130,781	79,024

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA
3 1262 08865 0170

Hogs and pork products: Foreign and domestic average prices per 100 pounds for the month indicated, and stocks at the end of each month

Item	1909-13 average	1925-29 average	June 1935	May 1936	June 1936
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Prices:					
Hogs, Chicago, basis packers' and shippers' quotations	7.90	11.22	9.27	9.58	9.88
Corn, Chicago, No. 3 Yellow	1.16	1.70	1.52	1.13	1.14
Hogs, heavy, Berlin live weight	10.87	15.17	16.08	17.70	17.70
Potatoes, Breslau feeding	.37	.60	.86	3.37	3.41
Barley, Leipzig	1.73	2.47	3.15		
Lard-					
Chicago	10.77	15.26	15.19	11.12	11.28
Liverpool	11.86	15.71	13.64	12.25	11.83
Hamburg	14.05	16.18		11.83	12.61
Cured pork-					
Liverpool-					
American short cut green hams	15.40	25.24	19.83	21.28	21.95
American green bellies		21.73	13.89	Nominal	Nominal
Danish Wiltshire sides	15.84	24.96	21.15	20.09	20.33
Canadian green sides	15.01	23.16	18.75	17.55	18.08
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Stocks:					
United States-					
Processed pork 3/		788,481	445,307	440,618	431,292
Lard in cold storage		165,588	84,680	99,656	106,892

1/ Three weeks.
2/ Two weeks.
3/ Dry salt cured and in process of cure; pickled, cured, and in process of cure, and frozen.

- - - 0 - - -